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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/725,785	12/02/2003	Sang-Hyuck Jung	678-1132	3822
66547 7590 03/27/2008 THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, P.C. 333 EARLE OVINGTON BOULEVARD SUITE 701 UNIONDALE, NY 11553				
EXAMINER				
STEPHEN, EMEM O				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2617				
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03/27/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/725,785

Applicant(s)

JUNG, SANG-HYUCK

Examiner

EMEM STEPHEN

Art Unit

2617

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2008.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) 8-15 is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

2. Claims 8-15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,461,672 to Enokido et al. (Enokido) in view of US Patent No. 5,369,788 to Nagai, and further in view of US Patent No. 6,370,362 B1 to Hansen et al. (Hansen).

Regarding claim 1, Enokido discloses a mobile communication device comprising: a main body (main body 1) including a display (LCD 15) and guide holes (slide guide grooves 41 and 42) formed at both sides of, the display [see figures 2-3, col. 6 line 54- col. 7 line 6]; a slide cover sliding between a closed position and an opened position (i.e. speaker housing 4) over a front surface in a longitudinal direction of the main body[see fig 1]; and inserted into the open front face of the guide holes (slide guide grooves 41 and 42) for sliding the slide cover over the front surface; and a side grip [col. 7 lines 10-29 (click mechanism 43)] provided at a side surface of the main body so as to fix the closed and open position [see figures 2-3, col. 6 line 54- col. 7 line 6, and col. 7 lines 46-52].

However, Enokido fails to disclose a slide cover is slidable over a front surface of the display.

Nagai discloses a slide cover (slider 40) is slidable over a front surface of the display [col. 2 lines 28-col.3 line 2]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the invention of Enokido with the teachings of Nagai such that the slide cover is extended over the display for protective reasons.

However, the combination of Enokido and Nagai fails to disclose a pop-up module connected to the slide cover.

Hansen discloses a pop-up module (metal slide frame 6) connected to the slide cover [see figures 5, 8, 11, col. 3 lines 42-45, and col. 6 lines 50-55].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interchange the pop-up module (metal slide frame 6) of the combination provided in the front cover of the keypad into the front cover of Hansen for the purpose of sliding the pop-up module (metal slide frame 6) through the guide holes (slide guide grooves 41 and 42) over the display.

However, the combination of Enokido, Nagai, and Hansen fails to disclose a coiled compression spring providing a sliding elastic force to slide the slide cover from the closed position to the opened position.

Gventer discloses a coiled compression spring providing a sliding elastic force to slide the slide cover from the closed position to the opened position (col.2 lines 13-24, and col. 3 lines 1-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to interchange the coil spring of the combination for the compression spring of Gventer providing a sliding elastic force to slide the slide cover from the closed position to the opened position for the purpose of providing a communications device having more reliable and sustainable operation of the sliding cover.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Enokido, Nagai, Hansen, and Gventer discloses the mobile communication device as set forth in claim 1, wherein guide

grooves are formed at both sides of the display in the longitudinal direction to guide the slide cover (Nagai see figure 5, and col. 2 lines 34-51).

Regarding claims 3-4, the combination of Enokido, Nagai, Hansen, and Gventer discloses the mobile communication device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the display serves as a main display when the slide cover is slid away from the main body to expose the entire display, and serves as a sub-liquid crystal display when the slide cover is slid towards the main body to partially expose the display, and wherein the slide cover is slid away from the main body during use of the mobile communication device, and is slid towards the main body during nonuse of the mobile communication device (Nagai see figs. 2, 5, and col. 2 lines 28-col.3 line 2).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of Enokido, Nagai, Hansen, and Gventer discloses the mobile communication device as set forth in claim 1, wherein the pop-up module includes: a head section connected to the slide cover; at least one bar installed at an end of the head section and inserted into the corresponding guide holes [Hansen, see figure 5, and col. 5 line 9-18], the at least one bar receiving the coil compression spring (Hansen, col. 6 lines 35-58), (Gventer, see fig. 2, slot 22).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of Enokido, Nagai, Hansen, and Gventer discloses the mobile communication device as set forth in claim 5, wherein the head section includes a connection plate for connecting the at least one bar to an other bar

Art Unit: 2617

[Hansen, see figure 5].

Regarding claim 7, the combination of Enokido, Nagai, Hansen, and Gventer discloses the mobile communication device as set forth in claim 5, wherein a flexible circuit (Hansen, i.e. flex strip 44), and a locking groove is formed in a lower end of the at least one bar (col. 5 line 64-col. 6 line 3).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to EMEM STEPHEN whose telephone number is 571 272 8129. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5 Mon-Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Charles Appiah can be reached on 571 272 7904. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2617

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ES
03/19/2008

/Charles N. Appiah/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617